



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

Waterways Experiment
Station

RECNOOTES

NATURAL
RESOURCES
RESEARCH
PROGRAM

VOL R-85-3

INFORMATION EXCHANGE BULLETIN

OCT 1985

CATALOG OF NATURAL RESOURCES/RECREATION RESEARCH PROGRAM PUBLICATIONS

1978

*Robert E. Coughlin, David Berry, and Pat Cohen. 1978. "Modeling Recreation Use in Water-Related Parks," Technical Report R-78-1, prepared by the Regional Science Research Institute for the Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A071 898). 55 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries.

Earlier work of the US Army Corps of Engineers on the recreation use of reservoir parks is extended to nonreservoir parks. A thorough review of the literature was followed by a test of several models including those already tested by the US Army Engineer District, Sacramento. For the test, data from New York State Parks were used. The results were somewhat weaker than those obtained by the Sacramento District, which was attributed, in part, to the fact that the data were collected for another purpose and did not contain as many observations as would be desirable for a spatial analysis of this type.

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*Raymond M. Mischon and R. Chris Wyatt. 1978. "Development of Improved Decision-Oriented Recreation User Information System," Technical Report R-78-2, prepared by the Midwest Research Institute for the Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A062 795). 113 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries

As a result of the growing number of visitors at Corps projects, planners and managers need information concerning the recreation activities, facilities, and preferences of these users. To

provide these needs, research was performed to improve visitation input data for the Recreation Resource Management System and to evaluate the needs for an overall recreation information system. There were five major tasks identified as needed to implement the authors' recommendations regarding improving visitation data and development of an overall recreation information system: (1) research and analysis; (2) collection and storage of data; (3) generation of computer software requirements; (4) training and quality control; and (5) reporting.

1979

*Raymond M. Mischon and R. Chris Wyatt. 1979. "A Handbook for Conducting Recreation Surveys and Calculating Attendance at Corps of Engineers Projects," Technical Report R-79-1, prepared by the Midwest Research Institute for the Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A068 677). 76 pp.

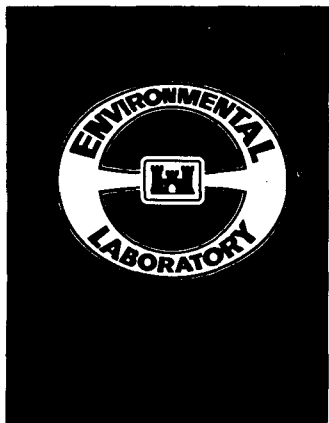
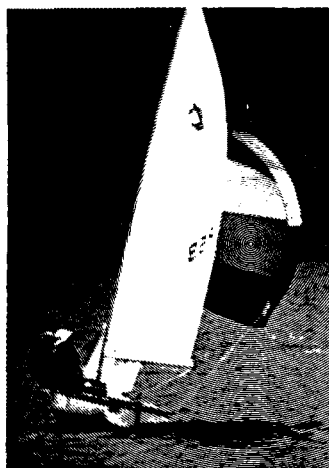
Distribution: OCE; Division and District RRP designated representatives; Division and District Operations and Planning Branches; Project Offices.

Survey and analytical techniques are described that will produce standardized estimates of recreation visitation. Earlier research concluded that each Corps District and project essentially had developed its own procedures for collecting visitation data for the Recreation Resource Management System. The procedures in the handbook utilized the best of these techniques with several minor changes to improve the quality of the visitation data.

1980

*Urban Research and Development Corporation. 1980. "Recreation Carrying Capacity Design and Management Study," Technical Report R-80-1, prepared for the Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A090 704). 355 pp.

* Available only through NTIS.



Distribution: OCE; Division and District RRP designated representatives; Recreation Research and Demonstration Units; Project offices.

The increase in use of Corps recreation facilities and prospects of even greater demand have brought about two major consequences and concerns: resource overuse and user overcrowding. More definitive recreation carrying capacity design and management guidelines are needed to preserve recreation qualities while offering a range of recreation opportunities.

Findings and recommendations of the Recreation Carrying Capacity Design and Management Study are presented. Results of site analyses, management interviews, and user surveys are included for the 11 Corps projects that were studied. Methodologies for determining recreational carrying capacity levels were developed, as well as carrying capacity design and management techniques for use in preventing and correcting problems of overcrowding, overuse, and underuse of recreation resources. Demonstrations are given to show how carrying capacity guidelines can be developed and applied.

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*Walter H. Bumgardner. 1980. "Development of a Methodology for Preparing Performance Standards for Operation and Maintenance Activities at Corps of Engineers Recreation Areas," Miscellaneous Paper R-80-2, prepared by the University of Southern Mississippi for the Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A091 560). 64 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District RRP designated representatives; Recreation Research and Demonstration Unit Project Offices.

The quantity and quality of operation and maintenance (O&M) activities at US Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works Projects can be significantly increased through systematic application of work performance standards. Criteria for preparing O&M standards were identified and evaluated. Existing Corps procedures, those used by other agencies, and potentially useful new procedures were evaluated and incorporated into recommended procedures.

A methodology is described and illustrated for local preparation of O&M standards. Supporting rationale and optional techniques and sources of information are suggested for completing components of individual O&M standards. Example standards, developed from surveillance of maintenance activities at Corps projects, are illustrated.

A quality control plan is recommended for ensuring that O&M activities performed by contractors adhere to Corps-established criteria. Performance inspections, time frames of inspections, and identification of personnel to perform inspections are discussed. Options are examined for recouping costs of unsatisfactorily completed work. Recommendations are given for implementing a standards program and furthering the Corps research on this topic.

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Urban Research and Development Corporation. 1980. "Recreation Carrying Capacity Handbook Methods and Techniques for Planning, Design, and

Management," Instruction Report R-80-1, prepared for the Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A096 446). 104 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District RRP designated representatives; Recreation Research and Demonstration Unit Project Offices.

The increase in use of Corps recreation facilities and the prospects of even greater demand have brought about two major consequences and concerns: resource overuse and user overcrowding. More definitive recreation carrying capacity design and management guidelines are needed to preserve recreation qualities while offering a range of recreation opportunities. This report presents a methodology for determining recreation carrying capacity levels based on the results of user surveys and site analyses. Carrying capacity planning, design, and management techniques are included for use in preventing and correcting problems of overcrowding, overuse, and underuse of recreation resources. Demonstrations are used to show how carrying capacity guidelines can be developed and applied.

1981

William J. Hart. 1981. "Recreation Research and Demonstration System: Its Selection, Operation, and Potential Utility," Technical Report R-81-1, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A099 751). 112 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District RRP designated representatives.

A Recreation Research and Demonstration System (RRDS) consisting of 24 Recreation Research and Demonstration Units (RRDUs) and 9 Recreation Use Monitoring Stations (RUMSs) has been activated. The purpose of the demonstration system is to provide permanently designated outdoor laboratories for the conduct of research in the physiographic, social, economic, and institutional aspects of recreation and related natural resources.

The RRDS represents a stratified 6-percent sample of Corps water resource development projects for which the Corps exercises operational control over the recreation and related natural resources (RRDUs) plus representative examples of important recreation projects for which the Corps is not now credited with responsibility (RUMs). The sample accurately mirrors the size, geographic distribution, attendance, and administrative mode found in the Corps-wide system of recreation projects.

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Dennis B. Propst and Robert V. Abbey. 1981. "A Methodology for the Systematic Collection, Storage, and Retrieval of Trend Data for the Army Engineers Recreation Program," Miscellaneous Paper R-81-1, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A098 274). 23 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Division and District Planning and Operation Branches; Project Offices.

Past, current, and proposed recreation information systems developed to assist Corps personnel in solving daily management and planning problems are reviewed. The Corps systems designed to collect and store trend data are still in their infancy and are being managed by the Recreation Research Program at the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station. The trend data described in this report were collected as part of a pilot study at three Corps campgrounds during the summer of 1979. The report also describes the systems of the Research and Demonstration Units and of other agencies that collect, store, and utilize recreation user information.

The need to develop additional means of collection trend data is based, in part, on the weaknesses of past Corps of Engineers recreation information systems. These problems, as well as the steps the Corps is taking to gather more reliable visitation and other trend data, are described in the report.

A major product of the proposed recreation user system will be the forecasting of national and regional trends in terms of recreation participation, sales of recreational equipment, and other factors that affect recreation use. Part of this system, the collection of more reliable visitation data, has already been implemented. The mechanics of the proposed recreation user system, potential uses, and relationship to existing systems are herein described.

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Dennis Propst. 1981. "Impact of the Energy Crisis on Corps of Engineers Recreation Program," Miscellaneous Paper R-81-2, Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A104 779). 45 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Division and District Planning and Operations Branches.

Increases in fuel costs and sporadic shortages in fuel supplies have had an impact on recreation use of Corps projects. Literature was reviewed with regard to the impact of energy prices and supplies on visitation and recreation use patterns at non-Corps recreation areas. In addition, visitation figures for Corps projects were examined for the years of 1977 through 1979 to determine whether there was any correlation between 1979 fuel shortages and price increases and Corps visitation trends. Due to the quality and detail of Corps recreation data, only the broadest statements on future trends could be made. Energy-related trend forecasts were that recreation use would generally continue to increase steadily at Corps recreation areas due to their proximity to population centers and that visitors would tend to stay longer at one destination.

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*Dennis Propst and Joseph Roggenbuck. 1981. "A Guide to Cultural and Environmental Interpretation in the US Army Corps of Engineers," Instruction Report R-81-1, Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A104 250). 147 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Division and District Planning and Operation Branches; Project Offices.

The goal of the Corps' Visitor Perception and Interpretives Services Program is to "inform and educate the public with regard to the purposes and concept of operation of the water project and the historical and natural features of the area." This manual is designed to assist Corps personnel in developing and implementing interpretive services at water resource projects. Subject areas include designing interpretive objectives, selecting appropriate messages to convey, understanding the visitor, choosing the appropriate media, selecting interpretive personnel, and evaluating interpretive services. References are listed for each of the topics.

1982

R. Scott Jackson. 1982. "Summary Report: Visitor Safety and Security at Corps of Engineer Projects," Technical Report R-82-1, Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A112 005). 31 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Operation and Planning Branches; Project Offices.

Limitations on manpower and law-enforcement authority have required the Corps of Engineers to investigate alternative measures for providing a safe and secure environment for Corps project visitors. This report provides a summary of recommended planning, design, and management techniques that will provide increased visitor safety and security at Corps projects. This publication represents a summary of a contract report, "Visitor Safety and Security at Corps of Engineers Projects," which was prepared by Gage-Babcock and Associates, Inc.

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James W. Epps, Marion W. Corey, and M. John Cullinane. 1982. "Innovative Roadway Design for Recreation Areas," Miscellaneous Paper R-82-1, Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A113 248). 40 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Operation, Planning, and Design Branches.

Access and circulation roads are estimated to contribute approximately 60 percent of the costs associated with recreation area development. The planning and design of recreational area roads may be viewed as a three-phase process involving: (1) routing of the traffic flow based on destination analysis; (2) geometric design of the roadway system; and (3) design of appropriate pavement structures. The accomplishment of each of these phases has depended heavily on traditional highway design practice with a resultant cost penalty. Standard design criteria and construction techniques are being increasingly viewed by present day planners as overly conservative and not widely applicable to implementation of cost-effective low-volume road systems.

In recognition of the need for the application of the latest roadway planning and design techniques, a review of available literature on the topic was accomplished. The objective of this effort was to develop information that will assist Corps of Engineers Districts in optimizing the design and operation of recreation area roadway systems.

Efforts have been directed at four categories of roadway planning and design activities where costs savings may be anticipated. These activities include: (1) development of new planning and design techniques; (2) revision of geometric design criteria; (3) investigation of new pavement materials and design techniques; and (4) development of rapid and effective maintenance methods.

Interim results of the study indicate that techniques are available that have the potential for considerably reducing the cost of recreation area roadway construction. Automated planning techniques are particularly relevant.

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Gregory Curtis, R. Scott Jackson, William Hansen, and John Rorabacher. 1982. "Development and Evaluation of the Campground Receipt Study," Miscellaneous Paper R-82-2, Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A114 128). 59 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Operation and Planning Branches; Project Offices.

Little recreation information that describes visitor use patterns and characteristics has been collected systematically at Corps projects.

A system has been developed to collect information concerning visitor characteristics at Corps of Engineers fee campgrounds. This system has proved to be an effective method of collecting reliable trend data and is cost efficient. The Campground Receipt Study (CRS) is the development and field testing of this system. This report describes the development and evaluation of the 1980 test of the CRS.

Examples of some possible analyses of data from the CRS data are presented to illustrate the potential usefulness of the information to all levels of management and planning as well as to recreation researchers within the Corps. The analyses are based on data collected during only a portion of the 1980 recreation season and are, therefore, only presented for illustrative purposes. They indicate the type of information that could be readily provided to decisionmakers and researchers through implementation of the CRS procedures. The analyses presented are not intended to be a complete list of uses for the data; other applications can be found within the Corps as well as from other Federal agencies, universities, and private research organizations.

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Gregory Curtis and William Hansen. 1982. "Summary of the 1981 Campground Receipt Study," Miscellaneous Paper R-82-3, Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A122 095). 56 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Operation and Planning Branches; Project Offices.

This report describes the collection and summarization of the 1981 (calendar year) Campground Receipt Study (CRS) data. These data represent the first complete year of data collection and as such are the best available sample of descriptive characteristics of visitors at Corps fee campgrounds nationwide.

Data collection include visitor characteristics (e.g., length of stay and group size), vehicle type, and camping and other recreation equipment used. These data are summarized for the 15 participating projects as well as for the total sample (119,929 fee permits). Potential uses of the data are also illustrated including analyses of visitor origins, campsite and facility (e.g., electrical hookup) usage, and trends.

1983

Walter H. Bumgardner. 1983. "Alternative Approaches to Operating and Maintaining Recreation Areas," Technical Report R-83-1, Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A125 745). 44 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Operation and Planning Branches; Project Offices.

This document summarizes the findings and conclusions of the Waterways Experiment Station (WES) research project, "Cost Efficiency of Methods of Operating and Maintaining Corps Recreation Areas." It consolidates the findings of three separate but closely related substudies comprising the project. The substudies were: (a) an identification of existing approaches used within the Corps for conducting operations and maintenance (O&M) activities; (b) documentation and comparison of costs incurred with O&M activities; and (c) development of a methodology for the preparation of O&M performance standards. The internal working document from which this information was extracted is on file at WES.

The existing approaches substudy revealed that O&M activities were being conducted through the use of: (a) in-house Corps resources; (b) contractual arrangements; and (c) a combination of in-house resources and contractual arrangements. Most of the O&M work was being conducted through contractual arrangements. The highest level of satisfaction was with O&M activities conducted in-house, followed by the combined approach. Managers were more dissatisfied with the contract approach than either the in-house or combined approach.

Although the findings were somewhat inconclusive about O&M costs, they suggest that contracting is more often cost efficient than conducting O&M activities with in-house resources, particularly under conditions of high overall project visitation and high levels of overnight use. It was undetermined whether the contract or in-house approach was more cost efficient under conditions of low overall visitation. The availability of local labor had no effect on O&M costs.

In suggesting a methodology for local preparation of O&M performance standards, it was concluded that qualitative indicators as well as the amounts of manpower, time, equipment, and supplies and the associated costs should be delineated for specific work tasks.

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Walter H. Bumgardner. 1983. "Perceptions of the Corps of Engineers' Recreation Concession Program," Miscellaneous Paper R-83-1, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A132 824). 30 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Operation and Planning Branches; Project Offices.

This report summarizes user perceptions and concerns expressed by concession managers and Corps personnel for improving the Corps of Engineers' recreation concession program. The findings of a user survey confirm that most users are highly satisfied with the quality and availability of services and facilities provided at Corps concessions. Recommendations on additional facilities that should be provided to meet user needs are identified. A distinction is made between facilities and services traditionally provided by concessions and those provided by the Corps. Basically, users would be pleased with more of the same types of services and facilities being provided.

Potential obstacles inherent in the Corps' concession program that present some limitations to the overall responsiveness to users are discussed. Recommendations are provided for improving the effectiveness of the Corps' concession program.

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Gregory L. Curtis. 1983. "Summary of the 1982 Campground Receipt Study," Miscellaneous Paper R-83-2, Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A140 532). 67 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Operation and Planning Branches; Project Offices.

The Campground Receipt Study (CRS) was established for systematic collection of information on visitor characteristics at Corps of Engineers fee campgrounds. This system has proved to be an effective, cost-efficient method of collecting reliable trend data. The study began in 1980.

The CRS data are collected at 15 Corps lakes throughout the country. During 1982, a total of 149,576 CRS fee receipts were collected at the 67 fee campgrounds located at these lakes. This report describes the collection and summarization of the 1982 (calendar year) CRS data. It also compares the 1982 data with previously collected CRS data to examine trends in visitor characteristics. The data collected included visitor characteristics (e.g., length of stay and group size), vehicle type, and camping and other recreation equipment (e.g., power boats and bicycles) used by fee campers.

The CRS data presented here represent the best available nationwide sample of descriptive characteristics of visitors to Corps fee campgrounds. The resulting database could be used effectively at all levels within the Corps to examine current use patterns and to monitor and evaluate changes in visitor characteristics if collected over a representative time period.

Several practical applications of the database demonstrate the types of information that can be extracted: evaluation of the use of electric hookups; determination of market areas of projects and/or recreation areas by using a FORTRAN program developed to identify county of origin of visitors to an area; estimation of volume of fee receipts issued; determination of use of campsites, recreation areas, and projects; and comparison of increases in user fees with area visitation and occupancy rates.

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Michael R. Waring, Ronald W. Hodgson, Thomas M. Walski and Anita K. Lindsey. 1983. "Computing Cost-Effectiveness of Alternative Sanitary Facilities," Instruction Report R-83-1, Environmental

Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A130 979). 51 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Operation and Planning Branches; Project Offices.

Sanitary facilities at Corps of Engineers recreation areas contribute significantly to the total cost for both construction and operations and maintenance. In many cases, these costs appear to be unrealistic and the resultant facilities not cost-effective. This is especially true when the facilities are either overdesigned or underdesigned for the level of development or visitation of the area.

This lack of cost effectiveness can be partially attributed to the lack of any formal methodology that incorporates visitor preferences, by which the planner or designer can quickly evaluate a number of alternative design parameters very early in the development or rehabilitation of a recreation area. The methodology presented in this report addresses this problem through not only the actual costs, but also the visitor preferences and management considerations.

A sample problem is included to illustrate one way in which the methodology may be used.

1984

Janet Akers Fritschen (compiler). 1984. "Supplements to a Guide to Cultural and Environmental Interpretation in the US Army Corps of Engineers," Instruction Report R-84-1, Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A147 037). 319 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Operation and Planning Branches; Project Offices.

Nine reports were prepared to supplement the Recreation Research Program publication entitled "A Guide to Cultural and Environmental Interpretation in the US Army Corps of Engineers" (NTIS No. AD 104-250), which provides general guidelines for planning, implementing, and evaluating interpretation services; selecting interpretation services; and selecting interpretation personnel at Corps water resources development projects. The supplements provide specific guidance on the following subjects:

- A. Goal Analysis and Performance Objectives
- B. Interpretation Planning
- C. Evaluating Interpretation
- D. Audience Analysis Techniques
- E. Interpretation for Management
- F. Selected Interpretive Writing Guidelines
- G. Design Guidelines for Bulletin Boards, Amphitheaters, and Self-Guided Trails
- H. Audiovisual Presentations (Simple and Complex)
- I. Colleges and Universities Offering Coursework in Interpretation

1985

Michael R. Waring, David J. Snepenger, James E. Fletcher, and Dennis Burns. 1985. "Key Indicators of Recreation Use for 1983, Preliminary Findings," Miscellaneous Paper R-85-1, Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A153 874). 68 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Operation and Planning Branches; Projects Offices.

Recreation areas and campsites at Corps of Engineers water resource projects have a large variety of natural and man-made attributes from which the camper can select. This study sought to identify those attributes most preferred by the user.

Preference research methods usually fall into one of two categories: stated preferences solicited through questionings or revealed preferences documented through examination of actual behavior. Both methods were used in this study to serve not only as a validity check, but also to ensure that a full coverage of preference attributes was incorporated into the study.

Preference data for campsite and recreation area attributes were obtained from campers at five Corps of Engineers lakes. Findings across the five lakes indicated that, in general, campers select campsites based on the presence of utilities, lake view, shade, vegetative buffering, distance to lake, back-in and impact pads, and proximity and type of sanitary facilities. Additionally, preferences in recreation areas were size of the area, type and quantity of the sanitary facilities, number of showers, and presence of utilities at the campsites.

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Janet Akers Fritschen. 1985. "Summary of the 1983 Campground Receipt Study," Miscellaneous Paper R-85-2, Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. (NTIS No. AD A156 395) 68 pp.

Distribution: OCE; Division and District Libraries; Operation and Planning Branches; Project Offices.

The Campground Receipt Study (CRS) was established for systematical collection of information on visitor characteristics at Corps of Engineers fee campgrounds. This system has proved to be an effective and efficient method of collecting trend data. The system was pretested in 1979, then expanded to include all CRS projects in 1980.

Since the creation of the CRS, there have been a great many changes in the study procedures, data collection form, and study sites. These changes are described in this report. The main purpose of the report, however, is to describe the 1983 CRS data and the trends in camping use indicated by the CRS data collected from 1981 thru 1983.

The CRS data represent the best available nationwide sample of descriptive characteristics of visitors to Corps campgrounds. The database could be used effectively at all levels within the Corps to examine current use patterns and, with several years of data, to monitor and evaluate changes in visitor characteristics over time.

MOVIE

"Innovative Approaches to Operation and Maintenance of Corps Recreation Facilities," 1979, 12 min.

Distributed to District Offices.

VIDEO TAPES

"Communicating Operation and Maintenance Procedures and Standards Utilizing Video Tapes," 1983, 3/4-inch, 9 min 50 sec.

Distributed to District Offices.

"Plant Growth Regulators and Grounds Maintenance," 1985, 3/4-inch (BETA, VHS), 8 min.

Distributed to Division Commanders.

NOTE: The movie and video tapes are available on loan. Requests should be addressed to the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, ATTN: WESEP-R, PO Box 631, Vicksburg, MS 39180-0631.



NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH PROGRAM

This bulletin is published in accordance with AR 310-2. It has been prepared and distributed as one of the information dissemination functions of the Environmental Laboratory of the Waterways Experiment Station. It is primarily intended to be a forum whereby information pertaining to and resulting from the Corps of Engineers' nationwide Natural Resources Research Program can be rapidly and widely disseminated to OCE and Division, District, and project offices as well as to other Federal agencies concerned with outdoor recreation. Local reproduction is authorized to satisfy additional requirements. Contributions of notes, news, reviews, or any other types of information are solicited from all sources and will be considered for publication as long as they are relevant to the theme of the Natural Resources Research Program, i.e., to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Corps in managing the natural resources while providing recreation opportunities at its water resources development projects. This bulletin will be issued on an irregular basis as dictated by the quantity and importance of information to be disseminated. Communications are welcomed and should be addressed to the Environmental Laboratory, ATTN: A. J. Anderson, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, P.O. Box 631, Vicksburg, MS 39180-0631, or call AC 601, 634-3657 (FTS 542-3657).

Allen F. Grum

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Director

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OCE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT TOPICS

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON AMERICANS OUTDOORS

Since the last issue of this column, the big event in Washington has been the establishment of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors (PCAO), a new commission appointed to review outdoor recreation policies, programs, and needs. On 13 August 1985, the White House announced commission members. They are:

The Hon. Lamar Alexander
Governor of Tennessee

The Hon. Morris Udall
U.S. House of Representatives

The Hon. Barbara Vucanovich
U.S. House of Representatives

The Hon. Bennett Johnson
United States Senate

The Hon. Malcolm Wallop
United States Senate

Mayor Frank Bogert
Palm Springs, California

Mr. Sheldon Coleman
The Coleman Company, Inc.

Mr. Derrick A. Crandall
American Recreation Coalition

Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor
National Geographic Society

Mr. Charles Jordan
Department of Parks and Recreation

Dr. Wilbur LaPage
New Hampshire Division of Parks
and Recreation

Mr. Rex G. Maughan
Conference of National Park
Concessioners

Mr. Patrick Noonan
Conservation Resources Group

Mr. Stuart Northrop
Huffy Corporation

Ms. Sally Ranney
American Wilderness Alliance

The commission will report its findings to the President in December 1986. They held an organizational meeting September 13th. At that meeting commission chairman, Lamar Alexander, identified three principal tasks: (1) to determine what Americans wanted to do outdoors; (2) to assess the resources available to provide outdoor opportunities; and (3) to find creative ways to assure Americans that they would have appropriate places for their chosen activities. Mr. Victor Ashe from Tennessee was selected as executive director.

We were happy to have Mr. Ashe visit with us soon after the commission was announced; he indicated that a staff of 18-19 people would be named soon after the first meeting. Assistant Secretary Dawson, in a recent letter, expressed his support for the commission and assured Corps assistance as needed. Mr. Michael Ensich (DAEN-CWO-R) has been detailed to serve on the commission staff.

The PCAO will conduct public hearings across the Nation. We understand special task forces may be used to facilitate the gathering of information and ideas. We also understand a board of advisors made up of recreation and conservation leaders may also be planned.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST

The Secretary of the Army has responded favorably to the report, "An Evaluation of US Army Natural Resource Management Programs on Selected Military Installations and Civil Works Projects," which was prepared by a team of outside experts. Team members were: Dr. Laurence R. Jahn (Chairman), Biologist, Wildlife Management Institute; Dr. C. Wayne Cook, Professor Emeritus, Ranger Management, Colorado State University; Mr. Jeff D. Hughes, Jr., Forester, Crown Zellerbach Company. We are presently awaiting further guidance from the Assistant Secretary. You can expect to see something on this in the near future.

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Work is under way on the Corps Natural Resources Management Program biannual meeting with the theme, "Efficient Management Through Innovation." Attendance will be generally limited to district and division representatives.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Darrell E. Lewis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Darrell" being the most prominent part.

DARRELL E. LEWIS
Chief, Natural Resources Management
Branch, (DAEN-CWO-R)